

Description

Plug-in connection

5 The invention relates to a method and a device for producing an electrical connection in accordance with the features of the respective precharacterizing clause of the independent patent claims.

10 Electrical connections in which a first contact partner is brought into connection with a second contact partner, for example by their being plugged together, are known. Such a plug-in connection is also detachable after being plugged together, this resulting, in particular in the event of severe
15 mechanical vibration or shaking loading, in increased oxidation (frictional oxidation) with an increased contact resistance or even in detachment of the electrical connection and hence contact difficulties or even contact interruptions. At elevated ambient
20 temperature, the ability of the connection to carry current is also reduced. Proposals for eliminating such contact difficulties merely comprise connecting the housings of the two contact partners to each other by mechanical locking means (for example snap-action
25 closures) to prevent inadvertent detachment.

 The invention is therefore based on the object of specifying a method and a device for producing an electrical connection which not only permits the connection to be produced in a manner that is easy to
30 assemble, but also provides an extremely high degree of contact reliability.

 This object is achieved by the features of the respective independent patent claims.

 Surprisingly, it has transpired that con-
35 ventional plug-in connections, such as banana plugs, flat-blade plugs or the like having one or more contact partners which are, in particular, arranged beside one another, are easy to assemble because of the simple plug-on operation, and, because of the subsequent

integral or quasi-integral, non-detachable connection to each other, also provide an extremely high degree of contact reliability and a considerably reduced contact resistance. This means that an assembly process that is
5 simple to carry out is proposed, this process offering the advantage of leading the two contact partners together either manually or mechanically and then connecting them to each other in an integral or quasi-integral manner, it also being possible for this
10 connection to be carried out manually or mechanically. Such a method and such a device are used primarily where the electrical connection is exposed to vibration and/or shaking loading, or else where contact problems may also arise as a result of other ambient conditions
15 (such as severe temperature fluctuations, elevated ambient temperature or the like).

The invention is therefore based on the basic idea of modifying a connection that is initially detachable per se and has the advantage of simple,
20 accurate, transposition-safe and rapid assembly, in such a way that, following the modification (integral or quasi-integral connection) this connection becomes non-detachable, in order to ensure a high degree of contact reliability. This also has the advantage that
25 the method may be automated, in particular within the context of mass production.

In a development of the invention, the integral connection is produced by laser welding, resistance welding or brazing - that is to say in general by
30 specific, brief heating of the connection point. The use of the above-mentioned connection options depends, in particular, on the nature of the material or the material pairing of the two contact partners and, in addition, on the conditions of use. The connection is
35 advantageously carried out after the contact partners have been plugged together, since at least one contact partner is fixed in position (for example a plug on a printed circuit board).

In a development of the invention, it is possible for the quasi-integral connection to be produced by crimp or clamp connections. Such a connection is considered, in particular, when the two
5 contact partners are freely accessible and are not surrounded by a housing.

In a development of the invention, one contact partner is inserted into a contact guide in the region of the other contact partner in a plug housing, and the
10 integral or quasi-integral connection is produced through an opening in the plug housing. This offers the advantage that the electrical connection can be pre-assembled and then inserted into a component group, into a housing or the like.

15 In a development of the invention, the integral or the quasi-integral connection is produced within this component group or the housing. This makes it possible, within a component group or within a housing, to connect a plurality of modules, components or the
20 like electrically to one another by leading the two contact partners together as a plug-in connection and then to produce the integral or the quasi-integral connection within this component group. In this case, consideration is also given not only to the fact that
25 modules or components within this component group are connected to one another, but also that feed lines from the outside or to the outside are connected to one or more modules. This dispenses with the awkward, combined assembly of modules which have already been pre-
30 assembled and electrically connected and which would have to be awkward to insert into the housing.

The features of the device claims, from which advantageous effects also emerge, are described below and explained with reference to Figure 1.

35 Figure 1 shows a preferred configuration of an electrical connection according to the invention, although the general idea of the invention is not restricted thereto.

The reference number 1 designates a plug housing, at whose one end there is a cable 2. Arranged inside the plug housing 1 is a first contact partner 3 (for example a plug or socket), the first contact partner 3 being configured in such a way that the cable 2 is fastened to it, for example by means of a conventional crimp connection, and having a contact tab 4 in the region remote from the cable 2. The strain on the cable 2 is relieved in a manner known per se via strain-relief elements 5 on the contact partner 3 and/or on the plug housing 1. This is advantageous both during the connection process and during operation, since the connection point is then largely free of forces, in spite of vibration and shaking loading.

The plug housing 1 also has a contact guide 6, a second contact partner 7 (for example a socket or plug), which can also be connected to a cable, a printed circuit board or the like, being inserted into this contact guide 6 (indicated by the arrow in the second contact partner 7). The contact guide 6 also serves to reduce the degrees of freedom (positioning aid) of the second contact partner 7. In order to increase the reliability of assembly and for the purpose of the first mechanical fixing of the second contact partner 7, a latching means 8 is arranged in the plug housing 1 and, following the insertion of the second contact partner 7 into the contact guides 6, fixes the second contact partner. Such a latching means may alternatively also be present on the second contact partner 7. As an alternative to this, it is possible (as is also indicated in Figure 1) for the second contact partner 7 to be fixed in position by means of the action of force (spring action) following its insertion into the contact guides 6. To this end, Figure 1 illustrates that the contact tab 4 is arcuately curved and thus exerts pressure on the second contact partner 7, this ensuring that, during the connection process, the two contact partners 3, 7 are in contact with each other and the connection (welding)

takes place in this region. The latching means 8 may also be arranged in the region of the contact tab 4. Such a latching means is advantageous in particular in the case of manual assembly, since, for example, the
5 latching-in noise signals that the second contact partner 7 has reached its intended position (shown by dashed lines).

Once this intended position has been reached by inserting the second contact partner into the contact
10 guide 6, the integral connection is carried out through an opening 9 in the plug housing 1 by means of a laser beam 10, which then connects the irradiated subregion of the contact tab 4 integrally to that region of the second contact partner 7 which is also arranged in this
15 region. If there is a latching means in this region, it may be fused by the laser beam 10 or the like.

The plug housing 1 (or else an appropriately shaped socket housing) is designed to accommodate just one contact partner 3, including its associated other
20 contact partner 7. Of course, it is also conceivable for a plurality of contact partners 3 (or 7) to be arranged beside and/or above one another and/or also in a curved, circular and/or cube shape in the plug housing, and for the associated openings 9 to be
25 accessible from the outside. It is also conceivable to cover the opening(s) 9 after the connection process has been carried out.

The idea of the invention can, in principle, be used for electrical plug-in connections in which
30 simple, rapid assembly and a high degree of contact reliability are required. A particular field of application, although the invention is not restricted to this, is the field of actuating devices for setting the output of internal combustion engines, which are
35 usually referred to as E-Gas. In the case of such actuating devices, the power supply to the actuating motor is produced by means of the electrical connection and the cable arranged thereon, but the position of the throttle, which is registered, for example, by means of

a throttle potentiometer or the like, is also fed back to a control device. Thus, for example, the cables for the power supply and for the feedback are inserted into the housing of the actuating device and, by means of the plug-in connection according to the invention, the electrical connection to the throttle potentiometer or the like and/or to the actuating motor is produced. It is advantageous here, also from the point of view of the small amount overall space required, for at least one plug housing to be plugged onto the contact tabs of the throttle potentiometer and/or the actuating motor and then for the integral or the quasi-integral connection to be produced by means of the laser welding or the like. This may be carried out manually or mechanically, in particular inside the housing. As a result, in the case of such actuating devices which are located in the engine compartment of a vehicle and are hence subjected to high shaking and/or vibration loading and to severe temperature fluctuations, this plug-in connection makes a reliable contact which is extremely important in particular in the operation of vehicles.

List of reference symbols:

1. Plug housing
2. Cable
3. First contact partner
4. Contact tab
5. Strain-relief element
6. Contact guides
7. Second contact partner
8. Latching means
9. Opening
10. Laser beam